SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) A target of setting up of about 1.40 lakh family type and 34 community and institutional biogas plants has been fixed for the State Government of Gujarat for the entire Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A total of over 1.18 lakh family type and 26 community and institutional type plants have already been set up in the State during the first four years of the Eighth Plan period and against a target of setting up of 19,000 family type and 5 community and institutional plants planned for the current financial year, about 2000 family type plants have been installed during the period April to October, 1996.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Water Supply to Greater Mumbai

2061. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water supply project III for augmentation of water supply to Greater Mumbai has been/is being completed as per schedule; if so, the progress made so far, project-wise;

(b) how far the water supply for Greater Mumbai is likely to be augmented under each of the projects namely, Mid Viotarma Project, Kalu and Shahi Project and Gargai and Pinjal Project; and

(c) the total cost of the project and the project-wise details thereof, the expenditure already incurred, project wise and the World Bank credit/loan received and utilised, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai has reported that some of the works under the III Mumbai Water Supply and Sewerage project have not yet been fully complete. The works for bringing additional quantity of 454 million litres per day (MLD) of water supply to Mumbai is expected to be completed by March/April, 1997. The total supply to Mumbai would be 2900 MLD after Commissioning of the project.

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Project	Anticipated Year of completion	Total supply on completion (MLD)	Estimated cost (Rs. Crs.)	Expn. incurred (Rs. Crs.)	World Bank credit/loan (in US$ million)
1.	III A Mumbai	2002	3355	666.62	Nil	Nil
2.	Mid Vaitarna	2005	3832	723.00	Nil	Nil
3.	Kalu	2007	3967	—	Nil	Nil
4.	Gargai	2011	4422	—	Nil	Nil
5.	Shai	2013	5489	—	Nil	Nil
6.	Pinjal	—	—	—	Nil	Nil

III A Mumbai Water Supply project proposed for loan from Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)

Mid-Vaitarna project proposed for World Bank assistance.

III A Mumbai, Kalu, Gargai, Shai and Pinjal project are still at the planning stage.

After completion of Shai project, water demand of Mumbai for the year 2021 is expected to be fully met.

Implementation of Land Reforms

2062. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI:
SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that non-implementation of land reforms is a major stumbling-block for development of the country, when many developing countries have completed this primary task; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has since independence, been concerned about implementation of land reform programmes in the country. The National Plan document also invariably keeps stress on early implementation of the land reforms. The Central Government organised Conferences of Revenue Ministers, Chief Ministers to pursue early and strict implementation of land reform legislations. It may be noted that India started implementation of land reform legislations earlier than the most successful developing countries. Land reform has always been considered as a pre-condition for rural development. It is, however, stated that the land reform Programmes in India is still an unfinished agenda which can be accomplished only if, the States show greater zeal, necessary political will and administrative efficiency. The subject matter basically falls within the legislative and executive jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Central Government's role is advisory and coordinative only.

Implementation of Land Reforms has been taken up seriously in the country though achievements under the same has not been equally substantial in the States. Achievements made under the land reforms in the country as given below would show that substantial work has been done under it.

The intermediaries like Zamindari, Jagirdari and all other forms of intermediaries, who were perpetually exploiting the peasantry of the country have been abolished. Through the process of abolishing intermediaries about 150 lakh acres of land vested to the State, out of which 127.97 lakh acres have been so far distributed to the landless poor. Through Bhoodan Movement 45.94 lakh acres of land vested to the States, out of which 24.42 lakh acres have so far been distributed to the landless poor. Simultaneously, through application of ceiling laws on agricultural holdings, since inception of the programme till March, 1996 an area of 74.1 lakh acres of land have been vested to the State, of which 64.85 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 51.71 lakh acres of land have been distributed to 50.7 lakh eligible rural poor. Nearly, 50% beneficiaries belong to SC/ST communities. In addition, through a series of legislation in favour of the 113.12 lakh tenants, ownership rights, were conferred or their rights were protected over a total area of 153.56 lakh acres of land. Thus transfer of vital productive asset like agricultural lands from the landholders to the actual tillers of the land and confiring of ownership as well as protecting the other rights of the tenants/